

# Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE IRISH UNREST.

#### PROSPECTS OF PEACE IN DERRY.

London, June 25.  
The situation in Londonderry is easier. A few shots have been fired, mostly in the air. The military is active questioning and searching all pedestrians after dark. The city is gradually becoming normal. The prospects of peace are good.  
Viscount French, speaking at Belfast to-day, said the Government would never entertain proposals for the establishment of an Irish Republic or the coercion of Ulster. The Government was determined that the Irish people should enjoy the same privileges and protection as other parts of the United Kingdom, and it would not hesitate to employ the forces at its disposal to attain that end.

### CIVIL AVIATION.

#### CONCENTRATION ON EGYPT-INDIA ROUTE.

London, June 25.  
The Report of the Advisory Committee on Civil Aviation says as regards the development of Imperial air routes that concentration must be made on one route, namely from Egypt to India. It recommends direct State assistance to companies operating foreign routes, limited to a maximum of £250,000 for two years. It does not recommend State assistance for long-distance routes within the British Isles.  
General Trenchard dissented from the payment of assistance, preferring to allot money to design and research.

### WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

#### ANOTHER STIRRING CONTEST.

London, June 25.  
At Wimbledon, in the fourth round of the Singles Competition, Tilden (America) beat Kingscott (England) by 6-3, 3-7, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3. It was the most sensational singles ever seen on the centre court, owing to the sustained hard hitting of both men. Tilden's hurricane services were returned in most gallant fashion at a tremendous pace. The result was in doubt till the last stroke. Ritchie and other well-known players declare that such tennis is of a class ahead of that of the Doherty era.

### COUNTY CRICKET.

London, June 25.  
Cambridge beat Sussex by 181 runs.  
Gloucestershire beat Essex by an innings and 56 runs.  
The Oxford v. Surrey match was drawn.  
Lancashire beat Derby by 80 runs and 225 runs.  
Nottingham beat Hampshire by six wickets.

### THE AMERICA CUP.

#### RESOLUTE TO OPPOSE SHAMROCK IV.

Newport, Rhode Island, June 27.  
The Cup Defence Committee has chosen the Resolute to defend the America Cup against Shamrock IV. The first race is fixed for July 15.

### THE PRINCE IN AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, June 25.  
The Prince of Wales' visit to New South Wales concluded yesterday. A noticeable feature of the tour was the enthusiasm of the workmen, who, on the Prince's departure for Western Australia, shouted "Good-bye, Ted; have a good time."  
Prior to his departure, the Prince visited Newcastle, where immense crowds repeated the enthusiastic welcome given him throughout his tour. His Royal Highness inspected a number of steel and other works and launched a 6,000-ton State-built steamer.

### FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

#### M. BRIAND'S OUTSPOKEN CRITICISM.

Paris, June 25.  
In the Chamber, the ex-Premier, M. Briand, criticised the weak French policy in the Near East and reproached the Government for not imitating the policy of Britain, which was always, like a fair boxer, prepared to give blows and receive them.

### FRENCH FINANCIAL VOTES.

Paris, June 26.  
The Chamber passed the Budget for Foreign Affairs and two items in the Ministry of War Budget asking for 500,000,000 francs in connection with the operations in the East, after a speech by M. Millerand, who said that France would pursue a diplomatic rather than a military policy in Asia Minor and Syria.

### GERMAN DEFENCE MINISTER RESIGNS.

Berlin, May 26.  
Herr Geeseler, the new Minister of Defence, has resigned as a result of the Allied Note regarding the reduction of the German Army.

### SOCIALIST AS REICHSTAG PRESIDENT.

Berlin, June 26.  
The Socialists, Herr Loebe, has been elected President of the Reichstag.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY.

#### THE FIRST MEETING.

Washington, June 27.  
The Allies have asked President Wilson to call the first meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations. Officials state that the call will not be issued immediately, as the time and place of the meeting have not yet been decided. Some favour Geneva and others Brussels.

#### THE COURT OF JUSTICE.

The Hague, June 25.  
It is officially announced that the Jurists Advisory Committee of the League of Nations has decided to recommend the Hague as seat of the permanent Court of International Justice. The Committee generally adopted the view that the Court should be open only to cases brought by States, not by individuals, who would have the protection of their Governments.

## LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

#### (From Our Own Correspondent.)

### LABOUR DISORDER IN SHANGHAI.

#### DOE TO HIGH PRICE OF RICE.

Shanghai, June 29.  
Labour disorder and strikes are spreading, with incipient rioting, due to the rise of price, which has mounted to from \$15 to \$20 per picul.  
It is estimated that there are four days' supply available.

## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

### YOHOW CAPTURED BY SOUTHERN TROOPS.

Shanghai, June 29.  
Information from Hankow states that Yohow fell on the morning of the 25th, and that Chang Hing-yao retreated to Ka Yui. The railways near Yohow have been destroyed by the Southern troops.

### THE PRICE OF GIVING UP OFFICE.

Shanghai, June 28.  
Tuan Chi-jui, the chief of Anfu Party, has agreed to the giving up of the posts of Ministers of Finance, Communications and Justice in the Cabinet, on condition that the Ministers of the said posts either be appointed as chiefs of Bureaux or lavishly financed to tour foreign countries, and also that no faults of any kind during their terms of office be punished if found out by their successors. It is said that Chang Jik-lim has agreed to all these proposals.

### THE SINEWS OF WAR.

Peking, June 28.  
Ten thousand rifles and 20,000 boxes of ammunition have been supplied to Li How-kee, Tachun of Foochow, for offensive purposes.

(Other Early and Special Telegrams on Page 2.)

## DAY BY DAY.

Over 750 tons of opium of an estimated value of \$10,000, were seized by Revenue Officers on the steamers Hoi Hong and Fatsan during the week-end. The drug was found concealed.

To preserve peace and order, the Canton Military Government has ordered that all passengers coming to Canton by the Canton-Kowloon Railroad will be subject to search. The Government fears that some harm may be done to the Military Government premises, which are near the railroad line.

Messrs. Lamert Bros., sold by auction by order of the court, yesterday, the British steamer Jehangir, now lying in Hongkong harbour. The Jehangir is of 3360 71 registered tonnage and was built by Messrs. W. Denny Brothers, Dumbarton. The ship was purchased by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, solicitor, on behalf of a client, for \$165,000.

The Police have received a complaint from a Chinese woman who was yesterday admitted into the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a number of injuries. She stated that her lord and master had committed a grievous assault on her. He had begun it at their house in Shanghai Street by tapping her head with an iron bar and then he hustled and kicked her down the stairs into the street.

Intent on securing his object, an electric bulb connected with the lighting installation of the Po Hing Theatre, Chinese under went the risk of paying for his greed in being given an electric shock. He pulled down the wires in an indiscriminate way, and it was fortunate for him that an interruption came from the Theatre people, otherwise the stage itself would have been set on fire. He was today sentenced at the Police Court to six weeks' hard labour.

## SNAKE KILLED IN HONGKONG.

### OVER TEN FEET LONG.

It is not often that we have to report such happenings as snake captures. Tiger snakes are all very well in their way as affording a little excitement to the town, but they are not to be taken lightly. A snake, about ten feet long, was captured yesterday in a very close neighbourhood of the Police Station. It was found in a small room under the staircase. The snake was brought to the Police Station and kept in a cage. It was then killed by the Police.

It remains for Sergeant O'Connor to produce the story of his first snake hunt which should speedily win the Colony back into the favour of the naturalists. In this hunt there were all the details of an exciting story, and our readers will have the pleasure to learn that for once, at least, the truth can be vouched for.

In the absence of learned information we are unable to say what species this particular snake was, but if the details of the white and yellow markings on its body are a clue to its classification we gladly give them to the naturalists. Further the snake was 10 feet 6 inches long when shot by the Sergeant, and as the species to which it belongs is not known, there is no danger of a contradiction of the statement that it might live to grow to a hundred feet long!

Sergeant O'Connor was in the No. 7 Police Station, at about 9 p.m. last night, when the alarming message was brought to him that a snake had taken up its quarters in the comfortable cockpit of Wo Hing Singa Railway at Davis Street, Kennedy Road. The snake had been presumed to have been brought to the hillside and creep into the building remains a mystery, unless the explanation, that it was fond of sugar, is worthy of consideration.

Suffice it to say that Sergeant O'Connor on receiving the report immediately took up a shot gun used by the Police to kill strayed dogs and forthwith repaired to the Refinery. The cockpit was dark, and it was situated high up at the back of the building, to which communication is secured by means of a ladder. Under these circumstances a prudent snake-hunter would pause twice to reflect before he ascended into the loft where the snake might be waiting to make its spring as soon as he appeared. Sergeant O'Connor, however, had faced greater dangers than this. With a small lamp to light his way and eventually to show him where the snake lay, in one hand, and with the shot gun in the other the intrepid Sergeant ascended into the loft, only to find that the snake, undisturbed by his noiseless approach, was coiled up in one corner of the loft, apparently sleeping on the sleep of the contented Bang went the shot gun and the next second the snake was stone dead with its head almost blown off by the discharge but still wriggling about in a horrid way. Its long body coiled round a bamboo pole, the dead reptile was carried on the shoulders of two hunky coolies to the Police Station.

Enquiries which we pursued this morning, brought out the fact that the snake had been sent to the Slaughter House where it is being skinned before being stuffed and deposited in the City Hall Museum.

### BRITISH OFFICERS IN AIR COLLISION.

According to a Lokalanzeiger report from Cologne, two British aeroplanes collided in the air at 450 feet. Two officers were killed, and one officer and one mechanic were slightly injured. Names of the dead officers are given by the Air Ministry as Flight-Lieut. C. B. Ridley and Flying Officer J. D. de Pencier, both officers of No. 12 Squadron, R. A. F. They were flying separate machines.

## BURGLARS BUSY.

### BROKEN'S OFFICE ENTERED.

It looks as if there is an epidemic of burglaries in the Colony just now. The broken's office was entered last night. The burglars took down the clock and removed a cash box, whilst the big safe of the office showed signs of having been tampered with. A knife was also found in the office, and a gunny bag which was apparently brought to have been used in carrying away the booty.

It is presumed that the thieves were disturbed in their work and made a hurried exit, leaving behind the gunny bag and knife and everything that they had gathered together during their brief stay.

## FROM HONGKONG.

### THOSE GOLDEN TREES.

Cousin Tennyson have sung the glories of "sweet girl graduates, in their golden hair," or mused on how the lady fair was robed in the long night of her deep hair, if he had read the consular reports.

It is well that Pope, whose muse sang of "fair tresses" that "man's imperial race ensnare," had not examined the trade statistics.

How fortunate that Shakespeare lived before import duties were invented, else had he never written—  
"And her sunny locks  
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece."

Oh, man, the next time you walk down the street and turn to admire the golden tresses of some beautiful maiden, remember, they may have come from Hongkong!

Consul General George E. Anderson reports a greatly increased demand from both the United States and Great Britain for human hair. The stocks of hair in Hongkong are small and prices have been advancing rather rapidly. The demand from the United States, he reports, is almost exclusively for the longer, finer grades of hair, while European purchases the shorter, coarser grades.

The total exports of human hair from the colony in 1919 were 858,133 pounds, valued at \$410,529. The United States took \$228,395 worth of this.

As Goethe wrote:  
"Beware of her fair hair, for she excels  
All women in the magic of her locks:  
And when she winds them round a young man's neck,  
She will not ever set him free again."  
But—they may be from Hongkong!

TO-DAY.—Humphrey Bishop—9.15 p.m.  
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.  
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.—Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.  
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

## R.M.S. CURLEW.

### CRUISER ARRIVES HERE.

The light cruiser Curlew arrived here yesterday for service with the China Squadron. She is a 1,900-ton ship, of which the hull number is 102. She was built at Harland and Wolff, Belfast, and is commanded by Captain William Milbourne James, C.B., who commands the Curlew, was appointed a cadet in September, 1897, was promoted Lieutenant in 1905, specialising in gunnery in the meantime, was promoted commander in 1913, and captain in October 1917. He has been in command of the Curlew since the war broke out, and served with that ship in various affairs prior to the Battle of Jutland, in which she was sunk. He was appointed Deputy Director of the Naval Intelligence Staff at the Admiralty in 1917, and held that appointment up till recently. He was mentioned in despatches and given the C. B. for his services in the war.

The Curlew's machinery, magazines, boilers, etc., are enclosed under a steel protective deck, further protected by armoured bulkheads, the deck extending on the sides below the water-line. Her armament comprises five of the new powerful 6-in. guns—very long ranged—and accurate weapons of their calibre—two 3-in. anti-aircraft guns, four 2-pounder guns, and a couple of anti-aircraft pom-poms, a neat little gun, originally brought into prominence in the South African War and reintroduced during the late war. The cost of the Curlew was about £350,000, of which some the armament took up some £18,000.

Captain William Milbourne James, C.B., who commands the Curlew, was appointed a cadet in September, 1897, was promoted Lieutenant in 1905, specialising in gunnery in the meantime, was promoted commander in 1913, and captain in October 1917. He has been in command of the Curlew since the war broke out, and served with that ship in various affairs prior to the Battle of Jutland, in which she was sunk. He was appointed Deputy Director of the Naval Intelligence Staff at the Admiralty in 1917, and held that appointment up till recently. He was mentioned in despatches and given the C. B. for his services in the war.

## HUMPHREY BISHOP COMPANY.

Last night's repeat show at the Theatre Royal was another success for the Humphrey Bishop Company. A varied programme was carried out with a delightful swing and there were repeated requests for encores. The Jazz Drummer, Bert Crawford, again acquitted himself with great credit, proving himself a regular orchestra, with the strange assortment of musical instruments he gathered about him. The Oriental scene, which formed a striking tableau for the song "Dream, While the Incense is Burning," was very effective and could stand the test of a repetition with the audience being just as happy as ever. From ragtime and other items to dances, it was a highly entertaining show that the Company put on the boards last night. There should be a big house at the Theatre Royal this evening when the Company is presenting its third complete change of programme. One of the principal items will be "The Waldo Classics" and those who were privileged to witness this dainty little pot-pourri on the occasion of the Company's last visit will remember how attractive the item proved. So far as present arrangements go, the Company's visit will extend until Saturday, and it is already assured of good patronage until then.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, as quoted, to-day was \$2.04.

THE WEATHER.—A fine day, with a light breeze from the south-east, and a few clouds in the afternoon.







## NOTICES.

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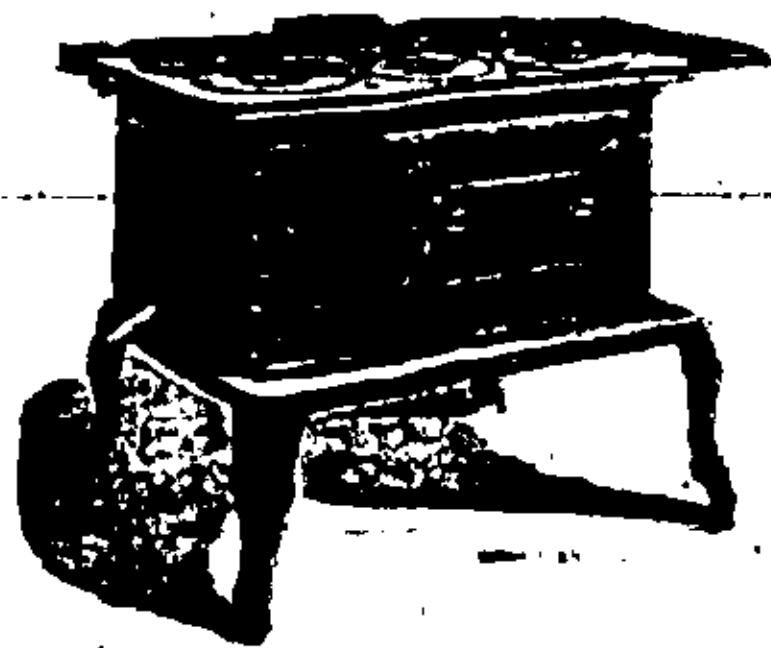
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## GOLFING DAY DREAMS.

THE DIFFICULTY OF  
"PLAYING FAIR."

It is a fact too obvious to be insisted upon that our own dreams are extraordinarily interesting and those of other people an infernal nuisance, says a writer in the Times. Nevertheless, it is one that other people do not appear to appreciate. When we tell them our dream, because it is certain to amuse them, their minds appear to wander. They barely give us time to finish before beginning a long, rambling, and incoherent story with the words, "I was in a large, curious sort of place, I think it was a kind of room, and there seemed to be a lot of people all round, I don't quite know who they were"—ugh! it is too appalling to think of.

It is therefore, a good thing on the whole that golfers do not dream about their game. At least, I never remember to have been hemmed into a corner by some one who wanted to tell me his dream of how he suddenly found himself dressed in cloth of gold and playing with left-handed clubs against Harry Vardon, and, though the world is doubtless the poorer for it, I cannot recall a single golfing dream of my own. Neither, so far as I know, has anyone ever dreamed the name of the man who was going to win the monthly medal and make a small fortune by backing him, and that though there are fully as many liars among golfers as in any other class of the community. If Old-Dick-Ole had some golfing pictures painted on the beautiful umbrella that he holds over us when we have been good, what lovely golfing dreams he could bring us; but, as he is a Danish dream-god, I suppose golf is not in his repertoire, and so we have to content ourselves with dreams.

These golfing day dreams are a very doubtful pleasure. When they relate to the past they turn too often on the more disastrous of our rounds, the matches that we just lost but ought to have won, the medals that we threw away. Unless we are very tired indeed, we seldom lie awake over the strokes in a victorious game, or if we do, it is almost worth it, because the bad shots have already grown mercifully misty; all that we recall vividly is the delicious "plop" with which the enemy's ball buried itself in the bunker before the home green or the rattle of our triumphant ball against the tin. It is far otherwise with a round that ended in failure. It may even have been in other people's eyes glorious failure. We, hateful, tossing, tormented know better than that. There never was a round yet that could not have been improved upon, and it is just that one fatal stroke that, plays itself over and over again with every kind of club and style and stance except the one that we adopted. Worse still, if our undoing came not merely from a bad stroke, but from bad judgment. Suppose we went for the bunker when we ought to have played short; suppose we laid ourselves a symble; suppose we laid our partner. Only the dots that Mr. H. G. Wells is so fond of can end such a sentence. THINGS TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

Indeed, these waking dreams of golf that is past make too painful a subject. Dreams of the future, if no less futile, can be delightful before the round, for do their memories, as a rule, come back to mock at us after it. Our vanity was wild enough in dreams of the past when it would not excuse us for just one bad shot, but now it soars to unknown heights of blissful idiocy. Let us suppose that we have a round to play a few days hence with a card and pencil. We sit back in an easy chair, perhaps with a pipe, to think about it. We may begin with a studied restraint and modesty. It would

## BAMBOO FOR PAPER.

PROF. DUNSTAN ON WOOD  
SUBSTITUTES.

Professor Dunstan, discussing with a representative of The Times recently at the Imperial Institute, of which he is Director, the crisis in the paper trade, and suggested substitutes for the pine and spruce wood pulp, the raw material from which the bulk of the world's paper is manufactured. Much valuable work is being done at the Imperial Institute in experimenting with various wood substitutes, and in Professor Dunstan's opinion bamboo is by far the most helpful of the new substances upon which tests have been carried out.

Esposito grass, which grows in great quantities in Tunis and Morocco, has excellent qualities, but to be used with success it would be necessary to work it up to what is known technically as "half stuff" where it grows. That operation can only be carried out after importing fuel and chemicals, and securing a first-class supply of absolutely pure water. South Africa is rich in grasses of the right sort, but what promises far greater results is wattle bark. Great use is made of this commodity in tanning, and the bark, after it has been used for this purpose, is more or less waste material. It has not been found to make excellent paper and to bleach well. A recent development has been to extract the juices for tanning from the bark and ship these to Great Britain in place of the material itself.

In Australia straw and Karna wood promise well and the latter might be used, also, in India and Uganda. Uganda has a great asset in the Masadi soda lake. But the bamboo, said Professor Dunstan, promises more than any of these. It has the advantage that it may be grown in almost any quantity anywhere, and it is not difficult to work up. The Malay States, India, and Singapore seem the ideal places for cultivating it extensively; but in choosing locations where bamboo plantations might be reared and pulp manufactured the first consideration must always be that of transport.

In Professor Dunstan's opinion the best way to get over the present difficulty is for consumers to form an association of their own, much on the lines of the British Cotton-Growing Association, to encourage and plan the production of pulp in the Colonies and dependencies.

be absurd, we say to ourselves, to dream too good a round: that would give an air of unreality. We are sure to drop just a stroke or two, and it would be only fair to allow for them accordingly. Yet, when it comes to the point, it is extraordinarily hard to play fair. It is rather as if used to be when, as small boys, we used to play county cricket matches by dabbling with a pencil at a piece of paper marked out in squares, which contained singles and fours and caughts and bowleds. Our eyes were tight shut, and we meant to be honest, but, somehow or other, when Kent was playing Surrey and W. W. Read, let us say, was batting to Martin, his redoubtable wicket was not long in falling. Lord Harris, on the other hand, was marvellously fortunate: time after time the pencil hovered for a moment and then came down on a four.

So it is in this grown-up game of ours. We are entitled to a good start, of course, and so may legitimately reel off the first three holes in perfect figures. Then comes the rub: it is about time that we made one of our few mistakes, but the fourth hole does not seem quite a suitable one. It is an easy hole, and one we have constantly done in four! There is a whole parish to drive into and there is really nothing in the

## THE NAVY.

PROMOTION FROM LOWER  
DECK.

In the House of Commons, on a vote for the £450,000 for educational services, in connection with the Naval Estimates, Sir D. Maclean emphasised the immense importance, owing to the ravages of war, that the men in all the fighting services should be as far as possible trained for their return to civilian life once again. We had lost 1½ millions of the very best of our young men, so that there was urgent national need for trained men when discharged from the services.

Mr. Walter Long (First Lord of the Admiralty) said the arrangement made for the taking of a certain number of naval officers at Cambridge University had been abundantly justified, and was really only controlled by the limit of accommodation. The intention was to close Osborne College next year, and retain only one educational establishment at Dartmouth. Those who had entered the service from public schools had proved to be most excellent officers, but they had no intention of abolishing the naval college system. These establishments secured for them a certain number of sons of naval officers who otherwise might have great difficulty in getting into the navy.

Sir D. Maclean asked whether the educational plans were being shaped so that young fellows on the lower deck might avail themselves of the new scheme enabling them to rise to commissioned rank.

Mr. Long said the educational opportunities were placed at the disposal of everybody on the lower deck. They were approaching the question of throwing open the commissioned ranks to the lower deck not only with a genuine desire that it should be successful, but with the determination that they would leave no obstacle likely to prevent boys having this fair opportunity.

In further discussion Captain W. Benn said he did not think the Admiralty had given any really satisfactory assurance that the sons of poor parents should be able to get into the service as did the sons of the rich. The door to the three services should be freely open to all classes of the community.

Mr. Barnes, having made a special study of this question, assured the Committee that there was very little chance of a poor boy becoming an officer of the navy. The object should be to ascertain where were the best brains and give the youths who possessed them the chance of getting to the top of the tree—(cheers).—the scheme of Lord Fisher having proved a failure. The general tendency in the last few years had been to supplement the entries at Osborne and Dartmouth by drawing boys of 17 or 18 from the public schools, and this he favoured, because they were drawn from a larger section of the community and because he did not like taking boys of very tender years and training them as if they were entirely wedded to the navy. The navy ought not to be divorced from the civil community. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Craig (Financial Secretary to the Admiralty) assured the Committee that an endeavour was being made to meet many of the difficulties that had been pointed out.

Captain Benn told the Government that many members were earnest for the establishment of a scheme under which the boy without money or social influence would be put on a level with the best for entry into the commissioned ranks. (Cheers.)

Major E. GRAY (C. I. Accrington) considered that in this matter the claims of the public elementary schools should not be overlooked, and reminded the Committee that in the late war thousands of lads who came from these schools won commissions in the army. (Cheers.)

The vote was agreed to.

pitch. We might miss a short putt to be sure, but—no we will do it in four. And so we go on the whole way round, putting off the evil day, and at the end, without having done anything of course that we are not perfectly capable of, we have dreamed a 72. And after all it is a very amiable weakness.

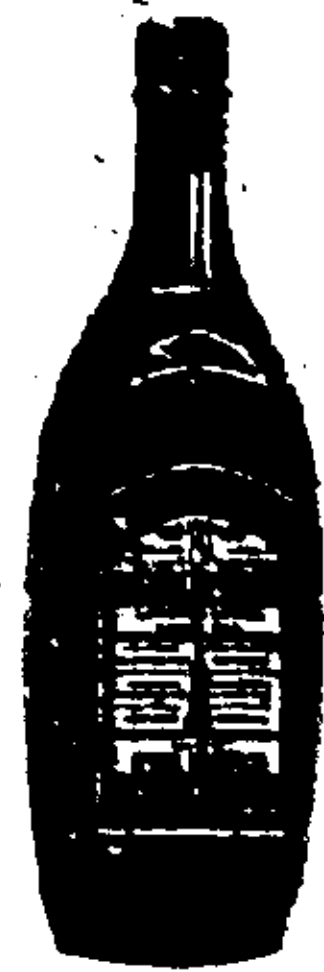
If there were dreams to sell. What would you buy? Some cost a passing bell; Some a light sign— But these golfing dreams cost nothing at all. So why shouldn't we have the very best?

## NOTIONS

## NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

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KNICKERS, Boy Scout Khaki Drill, Shorts, Waist 20 to 30 ins., \$1.95.

WATER BOTTLES, Serviceable Water Bottle capacity, covered khaki serge, complete with Buckle & Strap, \$1.00.

HAVERSACKS, Boy Scout Khaki Drill Haversack, adjustable slide, regulation shade and size, 90cts.

AXES, Boy Scout Axes, made from solid cast steel, strong make, complete with cases, \$2.50.

BELTS, Boy Scout Belts, Khaki Web, adjustable to various lengths, regulation clasps, & swivel, \$1.00.

NECKERCHIEFS, Boy Scout Scarves, good quality wester; colours, myrtle, scarlet, navy, 75cts.

FLAGS, Boy Scout Signalling Flags; colours, blue & white halves, 75cts.

FLAGS, Boy Scout Patrol Flags; bear, deer, cow, bulldog, cobra, bat, beaver, boar, eagle, etc., 50cts.

SHOULDER KNOTS, Boy Scout Shoulder Knots; colours, purple & white, blue & white, green & white, 10cts.

LANYARDS, Boy Scout Lanyards, Khaki Twisted cotton, strong & durable, medium length, 20cts.

WHISTLES, Boy Scout Regulation Oxidised Whistles, 50cts.

KNIVES, Boy Scout Knives, good quality, Sheffield steel, with splicing awl, \$1.00.

## WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW &amp; CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

HONGKONG.





CONSCIOUSNESS IN PLANT  
LIFE?MESSAGE FROM DYING  
LEAF.

Is science on the eve of discovering a means of eliminating pain and of retarding death? Such possibilities were suggested in a lecture on "The Control of the Nervous Impulse" delivered by Sir Jagadish Chunder Bose to the annual meeting of the Parents' National Educational Union, in Westminster School, Sir Jagadish said that as the result of 20 years' investigation of plant life he had discovered that plants have a nervous system corresponding to that of animals. The plant was merely a stationary animal and the animal a moving plant.

The plant was dumb, but he had evolved a script recorded by certain delicate instruments by means of which the plant revealed its silent history. He had found that plants were subject to sleep, although not, as popularly supposed, when their leaves were closed. A plant was awake until 5 a.m., and then fell asleep from 8 a.m. until 9, and regained full consciousness at noon.

Under the influence of alcohol, plants were suddenly exalted and then depressed.

All plants were sensitive, even the humblest carrot. (At this point the lecturer showed his audience the script traced by a carrot under the influence of chloroform.) The same drugs which affected the human heart affected plant tissues in a similar manner. There was a great opportunity, he thought, for medical research.

Another script diagram revealed the dying message on a leaf severed from its parent stem. "Death," said Sir Jagadish, "enters by the cutting, and it creeps along with very definite steps. I have been able to retard the death march from 24 hours to a fortnight. That means the retardation of death."

Recently, he had been experimenting to discover if he could control the nerve particles of plants, and had found that he could strengthen the nerves to resist pain or to convey increased impulses. Similar experiments had been tried on frogs, with corresponding effects.

If this could be done in the physical world, the will might achieve similar results in the metaphysical, so that "man need no longer be a passive agent in the hands of destiny." The most important thing to mankind was the power of auto-suggestion, or the power of the will. Who could define the power of will intensify by practice and concentration? The stimulus of will might play as important a part as the nervous shocks from outside.

## EX-KAISER'S CURIOS

COLLECTION OFFERED FOR  
SALE.

New York, May 13.—The former Kaiser's debt to the German people will be liquidated in part by the sale here by auction next Saturday week of part of the household furnishings of the Hohenzollern palaces at Munich and Potsdam.

The sale, which is being widely advertised, will take place at the Madison-avenue Art Gallery, and the articles offered include porcelains, draperies, music-boxes, chandeliers, lamps, urns, ivories, clocks, curio cabinets, Oriental prayer rugs, and furniture of various periods. Many articles bear the Imperial crest of their former owner.

The collection was brought to America by Mr. Valdemar Fovelsen, a Danish-American importer, who was attached to the American Army of Occupation. While in Berlin he succeeded in obtaining a permit to export it on the promise that the proceeds of the sale should be used to purchase foodstuffs for resale in Germany. The genuineness of the collection is vouched for by Mr. Eduard Haas, antique expert to Wertheim's in Berlin. Its value, apart from its historic worth, is estimated at £3,000.

According to the importer the collection represents part of the furnishings of the ex-Kaiser's palaces which had not been paid for when the war broke out, and which were seized by German tradepeople when he fled to Holland. Government officials intervened and took charge of most of the objects, but upon Mr. Fovelsen making representations that the collection would probably fetch a considerable sum from bidders here, he was permitted to export it. A week's private view of the collection precedes the sale.

HOW "ATROCITY" STORIES  
CIRCULATE.CANON GREEN'S  
EXPERIENCE.

Canon Peter Green, of Manchester, writes, under date April 7th to the *Manchester Guardian*—

Referring to your paragraph in today's issue under the heading "British Officers tortured by Bolsheviks," would it be too much to ask that if Reuters' Agency has really received a letter from "a British officer serving in South Russia," describing the tortures inflicted on two British officers, we should be allowed to know (a) the name, rank, and regiment of the officer who writes the letter, (b) the names, ranks, and regiments of the officers killed?

I hold no brief for Bolsheviks, but I have learned utterly to distrust atrocity stories given on the authority of unnamed witnesses. The last time I ventured to question the report of a nameless atrocity, said to have been inflicted on a British officer, I got a letter the next day from a relation of my own who assured me that he had just been dining with a British officer whose own brother, in company with 70 other British officers, were being treated in a private hospital for the injury referred to. I at once wrote and said that if he would let me know the name of the officer, who had dined with him and told him the story I would visit him, if it were the other end of England. After some time, I got an answer to say that (a) when his informant said a "brother" he did not mean a natural brother officer, and (b) that when he said a brother officer he did not mean an officer from his own regiment, but merely an officer in the British army, and (c) that when he said he knew of the hospital where the sufferer and 70 others were being treated he did not mean that he knew where it was, but merely that he had heard of its existence. Comment was needless. Since then this particular horror has been told me three times in different cities of England, the last time only a few weeks ago. Once it was told me by a highly-placed Church dignitary, whose brother "had to make all arrangements for receiving the sufferers when they reached England," but whose brother admitted, when questioned, that no such cases had come through, though "he was always expounding they might do so any day." The second time it was a Government official, who assured me that his department "had to do with the affair," but who admitted, when I pressed to be allowed to question someone who hadocular evidence of the matter, that he could find no one who knew anything at first hand. The last time it was a surgeon, who "knew of scores of such cases," but who had to admit, when pressed, that he had neither seen such a case nor met any other doctor who had.

When we remember that these stories fester in the minds of those who believe them, and hinder a return to mutual good-will and understanding between nations, surely we are entitled to demand that they shall always bear the full name and description of the person vouching for them.

## A CREW OF CAPTAINS.

SHIP WORKED BY HER  
OWNERS.

The three-masted motor vessel Admiral Keyes, which was recently unloading at Dover, having sprung a leak while on a voyage from London to Falmouth, it owned and worked by seven officers who commanded minesweepers during the war. Lieutenant-Commander Thompson, whom his comrades unanimously elected as captain, was in command of the paddle-minesweeper *Newbury*. She was extensively damaged by gunfire suffered considerable loss, and was set on fire when a German destroyer flotilla raided the Dover Patrol mine-sweepers in February 1918, and sank seven of them. By splendid pluck Lieutenant-Commander Thompson saved his vessel, which was towed into Dover. The German claimed to have destroyed the *Newbury*, which they called a cruiser. For his gallantry Mr. Thompson was awarded the D.S.O., and later in the war he won a bar to this decoration. When Mr. Thompson and his fellow officers bought a new motor vessel last year, they decided to name it after the Admiral commanding the Dover Patrol.

TOO COMPLICATED  
MOTOR-CARS.

## CRAZE FOR "PROGRESS."

The *Times* motoring correspondent writes:—To be accused in these days of a reactionary spirit is the most walks of life to suffer the supreme insult. The present writer was recently roundly abused by readers of the *Times* for an exhibition of this deplorable spirit. He wrote in this column condemning in measured terms the modern craze for expensive engine starters and electric light sets on small and, at current rates, cheap cars. He held, and still holds, that the extra cost is not justified, and that neither starter nor electric lighting systems have yet reached that pitch of universal reliability which is looked for in every working part of a decent motor-car. It may be true that things do not often go wrong if the plant is properly looked after, but it is painfully true that there are several opportunities for failure, and that the average man who invests in a light car knows very little in deed about the internal economy of either dynamos or batteries; and he carries about £40 worth of the things about with him.

It is, of course, self-evident that electric light is at the present moment the most popular illumination system for motor-cars. Its superficial advantages are too patent to admit of argument. My contention is that until it is much cheaper and absolutely fool-proof—say, as infallible as the average carburettor or radiator, and as easy to maintain and repair—it is unsuitable for the impoverished, modest and economical motorist. Paraffin and acetylene both small, and the latter often gives a good deal of trouble. A very good generator, kept in apple-pie order by somebody who understands its most secret yearnings, and can dismember it and put it together again in the dark, is a rare thing to meet with, but when it comes one's way, what is it not worth to the harassed motorist whose one abiding anxiety is to get home without running over things or being himself endangered? The price of many a beautiful electric set, I think.

For these heresies I have been severely criticised; yet is my faith in all the essentially simple things in motoring stronger than ever. I am quite unrepentant.

## RELIABILITY FIRST.

Motor-cars to-day are becoming too complicated in relation to the comfort and convenience they afford. After all, the ordinary economical owner-driver wants one thing, and wants it badly—peace of mind, which is being interpreted, complete reliability. Certain parts of a car must always, consciously or unconsciously, occupy his thoughts. The car which requires no attention and no nursing of any kind does not yet exist. He is prepared to spend a certain proportion of his motoring life in attending to carburettors, magnets, valves and other familiar matters. Their care is really, though he may not admit it, part of the essential joy of motoring. If you look after them properly the car goes well; and the better you do your share the better the car goes. The time spent over them is not grudged, and even if a given carburettor or magnet should need more periodic or sporadic attention than another, the fact does not seriously impair the owner's peace of mind. These are things he knows how to combat, and he has been brought up to expect a little hard work over them. He does not mind, especially as his reward, in the improved running of his car, is instant and unfailing. He does not accuse the car of being unreliable.

It is everything unconnected with the actual running of the car that your average man looks for solid reliability. He wants his tires to last a long time, because the frequent changing of tubes and covers is a fatiguing, filthy and uninspiring business. He does not take the smallest personal interest in such primitive and unmechanical things. They are among the prices which must be paid for the incommunicable pleasure of car ownership. For this reason he likes detachable wheels and rims, which ensure for him the absolute minimum of time and trouble to be spent over tire maintenance. Very few owners will say, "The A.B.C. tires are the best," and mean precisely that. What they really mean is, "The A.B.C. tires have so far given me personally slightly less trouble, and anxiety than the

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL  
TO-NIGHT!  
HUMPHREY BISHOP GO'S  
THIRD  
COMPLETE CHANGE  
OF PROGRAMME.

## MODES GINETTE.

A PARISIAN LADY on her way through Hongkong, will consider it an honour to have the Ladies of Hongkong call at her apartments at the Hongkong Hotel, where she has on display a most comprehensive and varied assortment of Ladies' Hats of the very latest styles as well as some exclusive and ultra chic models.

Hand made Laces and Embroideries.  
She makes a specialty of altering and remodeling hats of other seasons at a very reasonable charge.

HOURS 10 to 1  
4 to 6ALSO BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT  
Room 250, HONGKONG HOTEL.

X.Y.Z. But I have no real faith in them, and in any case I have them and all their kind. They are the curse of motoring.

In just the same way he really, at the bottom of his heart, fears and mistrusts electric light and engine-starters. Perhaps not to so great an extent as in the case of tires. A first-class lighting set, properly looked after by a man who understands it, should be fairly reliable, and very often is. But nobody with the little and sometimes dangerous knowledge of mechanics which enables him to keep the rest of the car in reasonably good working order can honestly assert that the best of them give him the same peace of mind as the lowly oil lamp and the malodorous generator. He knows that, with his despised paraffin lamp, he can always get home. With electric lighting he does not know that. And that, to the experienced traveller, is the supreme aim. If you know that you can get home, you can face trouble with unflinching courage.

CHANGE FOR CHANGE'S SAKE.  
In many directions it would be easy to point out that change for change's sake is far removed from progress. The most obvious example is probably the new fashion of multiplying the orthodox number of cylinders in an engine, in order to secure that flexibility and smoothness of running which the makers have been unable to obtain with a four or six-cylinder machine. That is, I think, the worst instance of retrogression as progress. Simplification, combined with increased efficiency, has, as a rule, been the aim of leading European designers. The road to efficiency and progress is not, easy, but the short cut, via intensive complication and extra cost, is nothing but a cul-de-sac. A 12-cylinder engine as a component of a commonplace everyday motor-car, is, in conception, about as progressive as tube ignition. It is the kind of idea which our hardy pioneers—had they thought of it—would have discarded in horror as primitive. And it is. Workaday, road-faring efficiency is largely dependent on and akin to simplicity. An efficiency whose price is super-complication none but those who buy a car as they would reserve a sleeping-car on a trans-European express can take serious interest. It is not, forgive me, Progress. It is barely Change. It is, in truth, Reaction.

At the risk of incurring the grave censure of "progressives" I thus publicly register the sturdy regret of a motorist of many hundreds of thousands of miles of painful education for the demise of two "reactionary" features of motor design—chain-drive and low-tension magneto. To my thinking, chain-drive, properly designed, lubricated, and protected, is a better form of transmission for the general utility car than the live-axle. It is, if well worked out, at least as efficient—probably more so. It gives a sweeter drive and, having a certain degree of elasticity, promotes the life of every part dependent upon it. And, finally, it has one cardinal advantage for the man who uses his car over long distances and in varying districts, in that by the

changing of the sprockets the gear ratio of the car may be modified to suit the conditions of travel.

## ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU  
DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS  
WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No.—379 &amp; 380

## NOTICE.

Licences for vehicles and their drivers are renewable on July 1st 1920 as follows:—

All motor vehicles, Motor vehicle drivers, trucks, carts, and vans. Regulation embossed number plates for all motor vehicles will be ready for issue on the 1st proximo, costing \$2.00 per set. They will be issued with the vehicle licence.

P. P. J. WODEHOUSE,  
Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1920.

## NOTICE.

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE  
THIRD YEAR OF THE  
REPUBLIC (1914).

Subscribers to the above Loan are hereby notified that Redemption of the bonds drawn at Peking on the 9th. June, 1920, will begin on the 30th. June, 1920.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Bonds having as their two terminal numbers any of the following groups, viz. 09, 17, 22, 37, 50, 52, 59, 68, 76, 90, 95, are drawn bonds.

CECIL A. V. BOWRA,  
Officiating Inspector General of Customs

at interim.  
Inspectorate General of Customs.  
Peking, 18th. June, 1920.

## NOTICE.

BANK HOLIDAY.  
Under Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, Thursday, 1st. July has been proclaimed a General Holiday and the Exchange Banks will be closed for business on that day.

Hongkong, 26th. June, 1920.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship  
"ATSUTA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 6th July, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1920.

## WANTED.

CAPTAIN, A.S.C., 40 years ago single, served Egypt, Cyprus, etc., through war, 18 years Civil Service, and still there, sound mind and limb, fed up home conditions requires decent position. Hongkong or China.

First class public school athlete, winner all England Plate, Wimbledon, captain Middlesex tennis. Interview London. Particulars, Box 381 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

CAPTAIN, H.L.L., demobilised, Scotch, single, 26 years age, engineer's training, service Mesopotamia, observer, R.A.F., wants employment East of Suez. At present in Scotland. All credentials and particulars from Box 382 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—European assistant manager for export department with old established British firm. Experience in South China exports essential. One with knowledge of French given preference. Good salary to right man. Give references and wages required Box No. 383 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Position as Fire Assistant, General Office Assistant or Salesman by an experienced young man. Terms moderate. Apply Box 385 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Part of ground floor of St. George's Building with two large show windows facing Ice House Street. Apply Shewan, Tomes & Co.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two handsome single teak beds with box mattresses and mosquito nets complete; all in excellent condition; \$90. Box 384. "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—One Teak composite built Steam launch in excellent condition 70 ft. x 13 ft. x 8 ft. (sheathed). Compound surface condensing engines—10" x 20" x 12" stroke. Multitubular boiler 7" diameter x 8' long. W.P. 125 lbs. Speed about 11 Knts. Recently thoroughly overhauled and surveyed. Apply Box 376 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## Burglar &amp; Fire-resisting.

## SAFES.

"Prevention is better than Cure."

The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

LAMMERT BROS.  
Duddell Street.

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL  
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road.  
— Opposite the University —

Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box, 593.  
Principal

JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.  
The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects.  
Prospectus on application.



## THE SERVICES.

## NAVAL SCHOOLMASTERS' RANK.

In pursuance of the policy of the Admiralty to improve the position and status of the Schoolmaster Branch, a new order dealing with the actual and relative rank of officers in this branch has been issued. It has been decided that the provision laid down in 1918 that schoolmasters were to hold actual rank only among themselves, and as between themselves and officers of other branch relative rank only, is to be abolished. These officers will in future rank and command in the same manner as officers of other non-military branches, although they will continue to be under different regulations to those of the mechanical and non-mechanical classes of warrant officers as regards their rates of pay (including retired pay) and conditions of advancement. They will retain their present distinctive titles, the highest of which is "Senior Master," ranking with commissioned officers from warrant rank, while "Schoolmasters" may be either commissioned officers from warrant rank, or warrant officers, according to the date of their appointments. The new Admiralty order provides that Senior Masters will rank, in purely educational matters of commissioned warrant rank. In all other respects, they will rank according to the date of promotion to this rank.

## SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The Admiralty announce that the title of the officer who has immediate charge of the School of Physical and Recreational Training (Commander Charles T. Wilson) will be "Superintendent of the Physical and Recreational Training School, Portsmouth." All returns and correspondence which it has been the custom to render to the late Superintendent of Physical and Recreational Training who has now become Director of Physical and Recreational Training at the Admiralty, are in future to be rendered to the Superintendent of the School at Portsmouth.

## R.N. CADETS FOR THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that cadets withdrawn from the Royal Navy who enter the Mercantile Marine will be allowed the following concessions in connection with the grant of Board of Trade certificates: (1) For the purpose of qualifying candidates for certificates of competency as second mate the Board of Trade will accept service in the two naval colleges as equivalent to time spent at sea in the ratio of two months at sea to one month at college. The total amount of such service, however, will not be regarded as equivalent to more than one year's sea service; (2) service in a sea-going training cruiser will be accepted in full in addition to the proportional period allowed for the training establishments on shore; (3) in the case of candidates for certificates of competency as engineer the Board will allow time spent in the colleges to count as equivalent to one-third of the workshop service required, subject to maximum allowance of one year.

The provisions of Admiralty monthly Order No. 2945 of 1918, in so far as they provide for one-half of the promotions to the rank of lieutenant (or equivalent rank) being made by selection from younger officers who have passed certain examinations, are not to be applicable, states a new Order, to the regulating, ordnance, electrical, and ships' cook branches.

Reports are to be forwarded by captains (D.) and commanding

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on June 1, 1920.

## CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1919	1920
Typhoon	45-11 Below	11-1 Below
Typhoon	50-1 Below	11-1 Below
Typhoon	50-1 Below	11-1 Below
Typhoon	50-1 Below	11-1 Below
Typhoon	50-1 Below	11-1 Below
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Typhoon	50-1 Below	11-1 Below
Typhoon	50-1 Below	11-1 Below

## STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1919	1920
Typhoon	119.12	127.60
Typhoon	119.12	127.60
Typhoon	119.12	127.60
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Typhoon	119.12	127.60
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Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

	1919	1920
Consumption	200.11	222.84
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Consumption	200.11	222.84

Consumption per head per day.

	1919	1920
Consumption	21.3	22.8
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Consumption	21.3	22.8

## KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

	1919	1920
Typhoon	45-11 Below	11-1 Below
Typhoon	50-1 Below	11-1 Below
Typhoon	50-1 Below	11-1 Below
Typhoon	50-1 Below	11-1 Below
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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1920.

### THE U. S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

At the time of writing, the National Democratic Convention should be sitting in San Francisco for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the forthcoming Presidential Election. The Republicans have already made their choice: they are pinning their faith to Senator Warren Harding, who, though one of the "dark horses," is generally regarded as a man of high integrity and considerable ability. The question now is: Who will the Democrats select to oppose Senator Harding? A telegram to hand yesterday indicated that Governor Cox of Ohio was the favourite, but that there were also several other candidates well in the running, including such prominent figures as President Wilson, the Vice President, Mr. Mitchell Palmer (the Attorney General), Mr. Champ Clark (former Speaker of the House of Representatives) and Mr. William Jennings Bryan, the well-known champion of the Party, whose influence is still a big factor to be reckoned with. It is possible, of course, that none of these men will be chosen, for when deadlocks are reached the unfancied man gets his opportunity, as we saw when the Republican Convention found itself unable to agree on any of the leading personalities. We should say, however, that the Democrats will see the wisdom, under present circumstances, of selecting a prominent candidate, for that would undoubtedly give them a pull over their rivals.

Just before the Republican Convention was held, one of the best-informed and sanest American papers emphasised the need of the party choosing a good man to lead them in the Presidential campaign. It argued that it is a sound principle in politics to remember that you cannot beat somebody with nobody. This was written in special reference to the possibility of Mr. Davis, Ambassador to Britain, being singled out as the Democratic nominee. And it was said that Mr. Davis was not the only "somebody" in the ranks of the Democrats. There seems to have been a fear on the part of this paper that the Republicans might yield to the belief that anybody nominated at Chicago would be good enough to win. We rather incline to think that, although this opinion was fairly generally held some months ago, it does not prevail to-day. The Republicans realise that they are up against a hard proposition, and if it should so happen that the Democrats close up their ranks and bring out a well-known and popular man, then he would be a bold man who would forecast certain victory for the "G.O.P." Another factor not to be lost sight of is the power of Labour. When the Republican Convention was sitting, the Labourites attempted to get a declaration from the party in regard to labour questions, but they were disappointed with the response. Having failed with the Republicans, the Labour Party is now to approach the Democrats, and if it should so happen that the latter give it satisfaction, the votes of the Labourites will be a very big asset.

As a British paper, we were glad to see that the Republicans, at the Chicago Convention, put the Irish question into the background, though Senator Harding is now being taxed with having expressed sympathy with the Irish independence movement. We see that this issue is mentioned amongst the questions of lesser importance which are to come before the Democratic Convention in San Francisco. We can only trust that there, also, it will not figure prominently. In presidential years, no great seriousness is attached to resolutions in America on foreign issues, because it is conceded that they usually spring from party political motives; in other words, they are electioneering dodges. But recognition of the independence of a succeeding part of a foreign nation is always an affair for cautious diplomatic procedure, and in this instance Americans can very well leave the question to be settled by Britain, whose affair it is. Looking at the coming campaign from all standpoints, it is clear that the election will be keenly fought. Whether the Democrats have a chance will very largely depend on the happenings of the present week.

### NOTES & COMMENTS

#### KOWLOON ROADS

In his weekly Kowloon Notes on Friday last our correspondent "Ferryman" drew attention to the bad state of the Kowloon Roads consequent upon the laying of the electric cables underground. One of our morning contemporaries also drew attention to the matter on Saturday and we have since had occasion to verify these statements for ourselves and to know that they are in every way justified. Not only in Nathan Road and the other principal thoroughfares leading into it but in many of the purely residential side streets there has been no attempt whatever to make good the surface, and heaps of earth have been left dotted about by the roadsides that are not only unpicturesque but decidedly dangerous. The condition of Gascoigne Road has been made almost impassable for pedestrians owing to the laying of big drainage pipes and the main motor road which runs at the back of Yau-mai has two very dangerous spots, all because the road, having been opened for the laying of pipes, has never been thoroughly repaired. If our correspondent's information as to the policy of the P.W.D. not allowing people who open roads to put them back into a proper state of repair is true, then it seems high time that that policy was revised. It may be that the Department wishes to have the work done properly by doing it itself but a far quicker method would be for the people who open roads to be compelled to reinstate them to their former condition within a specified time. That is the practice followed at Home—at least in every case we know of—and it is one that commands itself to us. It would be interesting to learn what payment has to be made to the Government for opening roads and whether the subsequent cost of the repairing is covered by it. We should very much like to be enlightened.

#### AN ENGLISH STATESMAN.

General Smuts is one of those statesmen whose value to the Empire is a little hard to measure. Time and again he has helped to point the right road in really big matters, whilst his influence in keeping in check the more ardent nationalists of his own country has been tremendous. And now we find him giving utterance to principles in connection with the future constitutional government of the Empire that are not only moderate, but essentially just and full of appeal. It is natural that all the self-governing dominions should be looking forward with eager anticipation to the big Empire conference due to be held next year, for there will then be decided the problem how to conduct the affairs of the Empire on a common and solid basis when there will be six equally free and independent countries concerned. Certain it is that the time has come when every country in our commonwealth must be consulted on all matters of international policy—not only consulted but made active partners in the very consideration of that policy. How to achieve that; how to make it possible for the Empire to speak with one voice whilst not interfering with the liberty of the Dominions is the theme of General Smuts' utterance and it has suggested that the only way is the adoption of a Conference system. If all the Dominions were represented on a permanent Foreign Relations Committee, and if those representatives were entrusted with the task of deciding all foreign and international affairs then it could be said that the Empire spoke as a whole. Only by some such method shall we secure the unity that is so essential in these days of world-wide disintegration.

#### THE IRISH TANGLE.

It is a little difficult to gauge just how the Irish situation stands these days, especially in regard to the distressing occurrence at Londonderry, because one cable tells us that there have been quiet nights and another goes on to report more firing and casualties. It seems to us that the appeal of the Ulster Unionist Council to the Government to protect the lives and property of loyalists is but reasonable and should be strictly and promptly acted upon. The Government has played a weak game all through. When Home Rule had a chance of going through the Government weekly pandered to the unjustifiable obstructions of its oppos-

### DAY-BY-DAY

#### THE SECRET OF SUCCESS IN CONSPIRACY TO PERDUCE—

The American Consulate General received a typical warning from Manila at 11.15 a.m. to-day, stating that there is a depression in the North Eastern part of the China Sea.

The wedding of Miss A. M. Woodman, daughter of Dr. W. J. Woodman, to Mr. W. F. Stone, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. F. Stone, takes place on Thursday at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

Mr. Walter Makepeace, F.J.I., managing editor of the *Singapore Free Press*, is passing through Hongkong en route to Canada to attend the Empire Press Conference and for a holiday in England.

At the inquest on a Chinese who was knocked down by the C. S. P.'s motor car and subsequently died in hospital, the jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure and held that no blame attached to the driver.

Said to have received his injuries by falling from the verandah of a house at Des Voeux Road, into which he was attempting to break in order to steal chalk fins, a Chinese was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital by the Police.

Owing to certain repairs on the Empress of Russia, necessitating the drydocking of that steamer, she will be unable to depart from this port until noon on Saturday, July 3rd. On account of the cholera epidemic at Kobe, this steamer will omit that port on this voyage.

The final round of the Ladies Singles Championship competition, between Mrs. C. D. Pearson and Mrs. J. E. Murray, was played on the courts of the Circle Sports Ground, Shanghai, last week and resulted in a remarkably easy victory for Mrs. Pearson by two straight sets—6-0, 6-1.

During last week there were notified twelve cases of plague (ten fatal), three of enteric (two fatal) and one fatal occurrence of cerebro-spinal fever. With the exception of one French case of enteric, all were Chinese. Four of the plague cases were imported. There were also fifteen Chinese deaths from influenza.

The following is from the *Times* of May 10—The 14 years' lease, at 60 guineas a year, will be submitted on Wednesday on the premises at No. 51, Rutland-gate by Messrs. Duncan B. Gray and Partners for Lady Lugard. The firm will then, on the following day, dispose of the contents of the house. The most notable items comprise a collection of Chinese blackwood furniture, including cabinets, tables, and screens.

Mr. E. C. Dingman, who had been notified to serve on jury at an inquest at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, failed to appear when his name was called by the Coroner. He appeared an hour later and in reply to the Coroner, at the conclusion of the inquest, said he went to the Government Civil Hospital where he thought the inquest would be held. In pointing out the delay to the proceedings caused by him Mr. Hutchison said the notice to the jurors clearly mentioned the place for the inquest. Mr. Dingman was discharged with a caution.

It is now that the more militant section of Irish nationalists have transgressed the law the Government is vacillating and undecided in its action. We recognise that it is endeavouring to be fair to both parties, but there are times when stern justice is called for and this outbreak of lawlessness with its total disregard for human life should very ruthlessly have been attacked. Such a policy might have saved many human lives. Whilst being stern in that the Government should also have been stern in its determination to put the revised Home Rule Bill on the Statute Book. But of that Bill we have heard nothing of late.

### AN ISLANDER'S DIARY

[BY "AJAX"]

A farmer in a certain part of England made merry over the mistake of an old Shanghai hen of his, that had been sitting for five weeks upon two round stones and a piece of brick. "Her anxiety," he said, "is no greater than ours, to know what she will hatch. If it proves a brick-yard, then that hen is not for sale." This story was irresistibly called to mind during the week when I read in the *Telegraph* of the new demands that the China Officers and the Marine Engineers Guild are now making to get for their members who are on Jardine's and B. and S. boats an increase of fifty per cent. on their present salaries. Should these guilds not hatch anything this time, then I suppose they will be offered for sale.

In this connection, it would be well were I to recite a few points from ancient history, as they have been recalled to me. It will be recalled that in 1916, as a result of the demands of the Guilds, an award was made ameliorating the condition of the men and officers engaged by the large liner companies on the China Coast. These were an increase of seven per cent. pensions, passage home, etc. The award was for a period of three years and expired at the end of last year. In addition to the increase of seven per cent. that the Arbitrators granted, Messrs. Jardine's paid a war bonus of 30 per cent. to their men on the Indo-China Navigation Company's vessels. Since January 1st this year, Jardine's, on their own initiative, incorporated the 20 per cent. war bonus into the salaries of the staff, so that the Guilds' demand for another fifty per cent. increase appears rather unreasonable. The majority of the men on the Indo-China boats are quite happy and contented, and the benefits and pay they enjoy were, four years ago, beyond their wildest dreams.

These China Coast men are landing easy living. They have no falling out with the British in England, officers do talking on tramp steamers. Here the comrades attend to this work. As everyone knows, the cost of running ships has increased enormously during the last few years. Repairs, stavedoring and other items of expenditure have gone up in every part of the world. Here on the China Coast there is a prospect of freights coming down to the pre-war level, and with the large number of American boats coming on the coastal routes it looks as if British steamship companies are going to encounter severe competition. Vessels bringing rice from Saigon to Hongkong now get freight of eight cents per picul, while from Bangkok no freight is offered. So the outlook is rather gloomy. No one objects to a large body of men banding themselves together to protect their interests, but it strikes me that the two Guilds in making demands for increased pay for these particular members are running the margin a bit too fine.

A resident of Broadwood Road during the week poured out his troubles to me regarding alleged bad faith by the local Government. It appears that the Government originally put up for sale the land there as an inducement to people with little money to build their own houses. One of the conditions of the sale was that the Government would carry the water to a height where it would flow. In that expectation the land was bought by people of the middle classes, and twenty-four houses were erected on Broadwood Road. The residents up till now have been paying for the water service themselves, each house contributing *pro rata* for the pumping of the water to the houses. Again, when the land in this locality was put up to auction by the Government the idea was that there should be a road of twenty feet, but it is still only an eight-foot road. Surely, this is a flagrant instance of the bad faith of the Government. The inducement to the public when the Broadwood land was auctioned was to make living cheaper than it is in town or in Kowloon. The central idea, therefore, was cheap living, but residents on Broadwood Road now find that it is more expensive to reside there than to live on the Peak. Convenience alone absorbs more than

a dollar a day for a single person, but this is not the only drawback. The market at Wanchai is quite inadequate, and residents of the Happy Valley District have to pay fares for their goods to buy provisions from the Central Market.

I see the Government is spending enormous sums of money for roads to Repulse Bay and Magazine Gap in order to open up new plan would seem to be to allocate a certain sum of money to broaden Broadwood Road above which there are hundreds of convenient building sites. If Broadwood Road is widened, the possibility is that the Tramway Company might be induced to lay down tracks. The Government is deriving from the houses on Broadwood Road, Crown rents, rates and taxes. A widening of this Road would make the proposed construction of a road through the Gap, to Repulse Bay unnecessary. The road that the authorities have in contemplation is from Bowen Road to Shaukiwan. Broadwood Road, if widened, would be an outlet for that road without the further outlay of constructing all the new tributaries to that new road in Shaukiwan.

Fashion is a tyrant from which nothing frees us. We must suit ourselves to its fantastic tastes, but being compelled to live under its foolish laws, the wise man is never the first to follow nor the last to keep it. It is the fashion of wearing black trousers with a white mess jacket ever to die out in Hongkong? In our attempt to imitate the Military we civilians make ourselves look so hideous. I look up to His Excellency to set a better fashion for dinner dress for the summer in the Colony. Many at present prefer to put on black than don black and white. After all, our summer dinner dress is reminiscent of what the Goanese boys on board the Indian liners wear, and it is high time someone set the fashion for a saner make-up. To be obliged to wear a pair of serge trousers in this very trying weather is an ordeal; a better plan would be to wear full white, adhering to the present style of the mess jacket, which is a replica of the military style. Nobody seems to know why we in Hongkong should have to wear black trousers, and I am safe in declaring that this is the only place East of Suez where we allow ourselves to be made a laughing stock of the tourists by the style of our dinner dress.

Now that the lease made with the Star Ferry Company and the Hongkong Government is about to lapse, I hope that every effort will be made by His Excellency to see that a renewal of the lease will be contingent on the Company further reducing its fares for casual and monthly passengers. It is a truism that needs no arguing that the Star Ferry Company by its heavy charges has retarded the full and quick development of Kowloon. As a sop to the authorities the Company recently reduced its fares, but the trip between Kowloon and Hongkong should be much cheaper. A single fare from Hongkong to Kowloon should not be more than five cents, and a reduction in this direction would be appreciated, and help towards more travelling on the ferries. I understand that the Government has already given the Yau-mai Ferry Company to understand that if its rates are reduced further—and they are very low compared with the Star Ferry's—the Government would consider the question of accepting a lower sum for the right. It strikes me that a greater amount of control should be exercised over the actions of the public utility concerns in Hongkong by the Government, and the only way to do this is to see that the lease protects the taxpayer completely. I wish some one on the Legislative Council would address the Government on the subject of the new Star Ferry agreement with the authorities. In the interests of the public, I think it should be demanded that a draft copy of the terms made between the Company and the Government should be laid on the Council table.

Few people are aware of the Public Works Department widening the whole of Queen's Road East. When it is completed it will be an ideal road for the motorist. The front portions of the buildings on this road from Arsenal Street to Wanchai are being demolished to per-

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY

King's College, London, which takes its principal by the picturesque death of Dr. Rurrow was founded about 1838 as a stronghold of Anglican orthodoxy by way of antidote to the "godless" secular education which had previously been established at University College. One of the most zealous of the founders was the Duke of Wellington, who contrived to capture for the site of the new college the incomplete east wing of Somerset House. But the usual irony of fate has occurred, for King's College was recently affiliated to London University, with the result that all departmental, except the theological, have now been secularised. During a brief existence King's College has produced many distinguished alumni, including the first Lord Esher, Sir James Fitz-James Stephen, Sir Edward Clarke, the late Professors Cayley and Jevons, Thorold Rogers, Henry Morley, and at least one Lord Chief Justice. The present site in the Strand was lately condemned as being "too cramped" for the increased educational work of the College and is also coveted by Somerset House for a contemplated extension.

Perhaps Mr. Speaker hardly hit off his situation with his usual felicity when he declared himself "infallible, like the Pope." (says a Home paper) for there is a very marked difference in their respective positions. The Speaker, in the old phrase, is "in the power of the Senate," and his rulings are infallible only while they have the support of the House as a whole. Mr. Speaker himself on one occasion made a very handsome apology to Mr. Bonar Law, and admitted, without qualification, that he had made a mistake in a ruling. Also the Pope, in theory at least, makes his own precedents, whereas the Speaker is largely guided, as Mr. Speaker of the High Court, by the precedents and rulings given by his predecessors. In old time the House made no difficulties about "putting down" Mr. Speaker if it were considered that he was exceeding his powers, and his authority of to-day is the growth of time. His power, it has been written, "in relation to the debates have never been looked upon as entitling him to express or enforce any completely new or purely personal opinion as to what is in principle allowable in debate or otherwise." No Pope would accept that limitation.

Mr. Eugene Victor Debs, who has been selected, while in prison, as the Socialist candidate for the American Presidency, has already made four attempts to reach the White House. In 1900 he was the "standard-bearer" of the Social Democratic party, and obtained 87,841 votes against a small number against McKimley's 7,501,923. The next time, in 1904, he was the candidate of the Socialist party, and his figure rose to 402,253. In 1908 it was 420,193, and in 1912 it jumped to 901,873. In 1916 the Socialist party adopted another candidate, Mr. Allan J. Benson, but the change brought no better luck, for the Socialist vote dropped to 390,579. Mr. Debs, who is now in his 63th year, was originally a locomotive fireman on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad. From 1880 to 1893 he was secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and from 1893 to 1897 president of the American Railway Union, in which capacity he carried through successfully a big strike on the Great Northern. When leading the rail strike in 1894 he was charged with conspiracy but acquitted. He was then convicted of violating an injunction and sent to gaol for six months for contempt of court.

mit of the widening being undertaken. Our Public Works Department is certainly a "live" institution, and it must be congratulated on its enterprise. Up to now the Police have not taken up the suggestion that I throw out some weeks ago of placing more policemen on this Road from Arsenal Street to the Wanchai market to control the traffic. This is an absolute necessity with the congested state of the traffic in these parts, and the Chinese walk in the middle of the road.



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### TRIED TO SELL HIS WIFE.

#### SAYS SHE FLIRTED WITH COOLIES:

When the wife flirted with other men, and the husband discovered that his true affections rested in another quarter, as when the husband was a work-shy and the wife a woman of quarrelsome disposition, what could the solution be? There are no divorce courts here in which to obtain relief, and the parties thus have to settle their own difference. Yet he was a very astute Chinese, this man who was summoned by his wife before Mr. R. O. Hutchinson this morning for assault, and, who for want of a better name, we will designate Ah Kau.

How Ah Kau relieved himself of his matrimonial troubles is a profound study for social reformers. His methods have been primitive, yet they at least had the merit of simplicity. He lives in the Samsui district, in the historic village of Ma Lung Kung, and he had taken to wife one Ah Sau, who made up in character what she lacked in personal appearance.

Ah Kau, her husband, had lived with her quite happily, if not affectionately, for the first six months after their marriage. Then came the day when misfortune visited them in the transference of his filial affections to a female cooly.

So within the last few months the wife had had to earn her own living by working as a coolie, and the wages thus obtained were looked upon with aversion by her husband, who made continual demands on them. When she failed as a money-making proposition, he took her to a certain house in Yaumati, and there put her up for sale by auction.

As we have already remarked, her personal charms were not overwhelming, and so it came to pass that there was not a single bidder. Enraged that in the last extremity she had thus failed him, the gentle husband commenced a regular round of hariblow on his wife, hence the aforesaid summons was brought. The case for Ah Sau was that the other day, after one of the assaults, she made a report of her ill-treatment to Inspector Lunngan, in charge of the district, by whom her case was brought to the notice of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

She was told to return to her lord and master and live happily for ever afterwards. All such benign counsels were very well in the saying, but Ah Sau found it a matter of extreme difficulty to live up to them. In view of the temper of her husband, to make a long story short, she again appealed to the Secretary, who then advised her to proceed against her husband on a summons for assault.

On the 19th instant, in the morning, the woman continued, she was assaulted by her ill-mannered husband because she had refused to hand to him her earnings which she had secured by working as a coolie, carrying kerosene oil for other people. He then took her to Yaumati, got together a number of friends and others, invited them to come and view her, and eventually asked them to bid for the beauty. The responses from the gathering was not enthusiastic. As a matter of fact there was no response and he took her back to their home at Samsui and gave her another hiding, in which his sweetheart participated with equal zest.

The husband to-day told the Magistrate that his wife was very good and conducted herself decorously until six months after the marriage, when she got out of hand and flirted indiscriminately with the male coolies with whom she

worked. She would hobnob with them, laugh with them, pat them on the shoulder, and go through other actions highly unbecoming to a bride of six months. At such times he would remonstrate with her, and she would take up a big piece of stone and heave it at him. On one occasion when he asked her to change a ten-cent piece into coppers for him, she outraged all rules of wifely conduct by again picking up a stone to pelt him. Exasperated beyond control, the husband admitted that he gave her two slaps whereupon she threw another stone at him, and completed his discomfiture by delivering a series of powerful kicks.

Questioned by His Worship, the man added that his sweetheart had no hand in the alleged assault.

His Worship recorded a conviction against the husband of assault and sentenced him to a fine of \$50, with a severe caution.

### WIRELESS FIRE CALLS.

#### A LONDON EXPERIMENT.

The practical utility of the wireless telephone as an aid to fire extinction was demonstrated recently by the Marconi Company. In the country rapid communication between headquarters of fire brigades and the scene of a fire is sometimes difficult, and even in London there are large areas, notably at the Dock, where telephonic communication with the headquarters of the Fire Brigade is difficult. For the purpose of a recent demonstration a standard Marconi aircraft transmitter and receiver were placed on a small table at the headquarters of the London Fire Brigade in South-west London, the aerial wire being suspended between the towers used for drying hose. A similar apparatus was fitted to one of tenders of the brigade which went to Putney Common, seven miles away, this area being selected because it is almost on the boundary of the London Fire Brigade area.

The apparatus, which weighs only 85lb., was carried in a cupboard at the rear of the tender, occupying very little space which could be used for other purposes, and it was ready for use a minute or two after the tender came to a halt. With the aid of a ladder the aerial wire was hooked on a tree, and two copper gauze nets, laid on the grass, established the earth connection. Three calls through the transmitter to "Fire Brigade Headquarters," a change over to the receiving apparatus, and communication was established. In another test of the same apparatus only 50 seconds elapsed between the tender coming to rest and the beginning of conversation, and only about the same period of time was required.

No claim is made that the apparatus was the best possible for the purpose. The wave lengths, roughly 100 and 300 metres, and the liability to interference by other stations are drawbacks. The conversation was more than once interfered with by the working of a ship's wireless. This, however, can be remedied easily by working on different wave lengths, and there is no reason why, if fire brigade wireless work develops, it should not have wave lengths of its own. It will also probably be found more convenient to introduce the duplex system in order to do away with delays which the "change over" system involves.

A further demonstration was given later in a side street at Clapton and the copper gauze nets were laid on the roadway. Communication with the brigade headquarters was established at once.

### FRIENDSHIP WITH GERMANY.

#### CAMBRIDGE UNION DEBATE.

At the first debate of the Cambridge Union Society the subject discussed was: "That this House would welcome the resumption of friendly relations with Germany." Mr. E. M. Reid (Emmanuel College), President of the Union Society, took the chair, and the motion was proposed by Mr. G. W. Theobald (Emmanuel College) and opposed by Mr. G. G. Grosz-Hodge (Pembroke College).

Mr. G. W. Theobald gave it as his personal experience that the great majority of German people went into the war because they believed their Fatherland was going to be attacked. He admitted that had Germany won the war she would not have discussed a motion of this character, because the Prussian military caste would have been in such ascendancy that they would have inaugurated a regime of horror and rapine in the conquered countries. The point was Germany did not win the war. We won it, and we had the chance of framing the world. Friendly relations meant an attitude of mind, not a general effusiveness. Commercial relations should be established, and an indemnity fixed at once, and an international conference should be held to fix the rate of exchange. Germany should be admitted at once to the League of Nations and the Army of Occupation on the Rhine removed. The only alternative before Germany if we remain hostile was friendship with Russia.

#### A PLAGUE SPOT.

Mr. G. G. Grosz-Hodge opened the opposition to the motion by an account of some of his experiences as a prisoner, when he went round "looking for something to eat, somewhere to eat it, and something to eat it with." (Laughter). The proposer of the motion had forgotten everything he ever knew about Germany. Prisoners found when England was winning they were treated pretty badly, but when Germany was winning they got considerably worse treatment than he had thought possible. They could not deal in a normal way with people like that. The Germans were of a bestial character and possessed of a devil of moral cowardice. Germany was a plague-spot to be eradicated.

Mr. M. H. Dobb (Pembroke College) based his support of the motion on the assertion that the policy it embodied was in conformity with the ideal of a war to end war and making the world safe for democracy. The opposite policy was a vindictive one, and was preventing the recovery of Europe and sowing the seed of a fresh war by fostering a desire for vengeance. The wise and statesmanlike policy was to hold out the hand of friendship to Germany and thus help to break down the influence of the militarist party. The nations of the world must either eat salt together or else there would be a complete end of civilization. (Loud cheers).

#### ANGER OF BOLSHEVISM.

Mr. R. E. Watson (St. Catharine's College) said he supported the opposition. The police of friendship with Germany would be simply playing definitely into that country's hands.

Mr. P. N. W. Strong (Selwyn College) had every sympathy with the proposer of the motion, but they who supported the motion detested the bestiality and brutality to which the opposition had borne witness. The peril to Germany to-day rested in its Bolshevism, not in its militarism. (Hear, hear).

Mr. W. K. Carter (Sidney College) said before they could enter into friendly relations with the Germans it was requisite that Germany should show willingness to carry out the Peace terms which the Allies were solemnly bound to enforce. (Cheers).

Mr. A. V. Buxbury (King's College) said that the German state of mind was the result of the intensive culture of 31 years, but the Germans now felt they had been cheated. They had a lovable basis in their nature. (Cheers).

Other speakers followed, and the result of the division was: For the motion, 122; against motion, 75; majority for, 47.

#### 27,000 GUINEAS FOR A ROMNEY.

At a sale at Christie's recently a lifelike portrait group of Sir Christopher and Lady Sykes, sold by order of the executors of the late Sir Mark Sykes, fetched 27,000 guineas. In 1793 the artist received 140 guineas for it. Four other pictures—by Romney, Raeburn, and Lawrence—brought over 15,000 guineas in less than five minutes.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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CAUSED BY THE WAR  
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IS JUST TO HAND  
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When the first symptoms of a cold are noticed give the child a warm bath and dry carefully. Reduce the quantity of food a little and give Baby's Own Tablets to move the bowels. Grasp the nose inside and out with pure vasoline.

Mrs. James R. McDearmid, of Martintown, Ontario, Canada, says: "I find Baby's Own

Tablets the best medicine for baby I have ever used. They break up colds, cure sour stomach and the other little ills with which babies are troubled. They have made my baby bright, strong and healthy, and I would not be without them.

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to be entirely free from narcotics and perfectly harmless. They are recommended in cases of simple fever, colic, constipation, indigestion, diarrhoea, teething troubles and worms. Sold by chemists, or post free at 50 cents the vial by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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CHOICE DESIGNS  
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### BATHING COSTUMES.

STOCKED IN  
WOOL AND COTTON  
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STEAMERS	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia	July 3	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
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Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia	Dec. 16	Jan. 3

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S.S. "LAKE FARMINGDALE" Tuesday 19th June, for Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.  
Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading issued to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American Ports.

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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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KOREA MARU	24,000	14th July
YAMATO MARU	24,000	14th Aug.
SIERRA MARU	24,000	18th Aug.
SHIMO MARU	24,000	24th Sept.

Calling at Kobe, etc. \* Omitting call at Shanghai.  
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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, SALTBA, CALLAO, APICA AND IQUIQUE.  
THENCE BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	12,000	15th July
AMIO MARU	12,000	9th Sept.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	9th Nov.

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U.S.S.B.	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
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"HIGH" ...	...	JULY 10TH.
"WEST IRA" ...	...	JULY 15th.

**THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.**  
Tel. 795 & 792 Gen. P. O. Bldg.  
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Tatiana ... N. Y. K.	June 30
Cadaretta ... R. D. Co.	July 1
Katori ... N. Y. K.	July 2
Matsawa ... C. P. O. S.	July 2
Arcturus ... S. & D.	July 3
Maquan ... F. W. Co.	July 3
Amalan ... Q. S. K.	July 3
E. Trad ... S. & D.	July 4
Aberdeen ... A. L.	July 4
Madras ... P. & O.	July 4
Katori ... N. Y. K.	July 4
Kashima ... N. Y. K.	July 4
Deccalion ... B. L.	July 5
Persia ... T. K. K.	July 6
Tokio ... M. N. Y. K.	July 6
Kamo ... N. Y. K.	July 9
Endicott ... P. S. Co.	July 10
High ... R. D. Co.	July 10
West ... R. D. Co.	July 10
West ... R. D. Co.	July 10
Tsushima ... N. Y. K.	July 10
Himalaya ... O. S. K.	July 11
Persia ... D. & Co.	July 11
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Wheatland ... P. S. Co.	July 15
West ... P. S. Co.	July 15
Himalaya ... O. S. K.	July 15
Keketticut ... P. M. Co.	July 15
Hassayampa ... P. M. Co.	July 15
Kiyo ... T. K. K.	July 15
Arizona ... O. S. K.	July 17
Devon ... P. & O.	July 17
Burma ... O. S. K.	July 18
Kashima ... B. L.	July 20
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Nikko ... N. Y. K.	July 21
China ... C. M. Co.	July 21
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Pawlet ... P. S. Co.	July 25
Elbridge ... P. S. Co.	July 26
City of ... B. L.	July 27
West ... L. A. Co.	July 28
Lowther ... D. & Co.	July 28
Siam ... O. S. K.	Aug. 3
Grace ... R. D. Co.	Aug. 3
Peking ... B. L.	Aug. 6
Mexico ... O. S. K.	Aug. 8
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Kwaishang ... J. M. Co.	June 29
Haibong ... D. L. Co.	June 29
St. Albans ... P. & O.	June 29
Chusan ... B. & S.	June 29
Niojan ... D. & Co.	June 29
Shanghai ... B. & S.	June 29
Kaifong ... B. & S.	June 29
Taikoowang ... B. & S.	June 29
Toyama ... M. N. Y. K.	June 29
Kwongshang ... J. M. Co.	June 30
Asuta ... M. N. Y. K.	June 30
Takung ... J. M. Co.	June 30
Seoho ... O. S. K.	July 1
Shanghai ... B. & S.	July 1
Nagano ... M. N. Y. K.	July 1
Chipsing ... J. M. Co.	July 2
Shisen ... O. S. K.	July 2
Haichang ... D. L. Co.	July 2
Wingwang ... J. M. Co.	July 2
Choysang ... J. M. Co.	July 2
Choksang ... J. M. Co.	July 2
Yingchow ... B. & S.	July 3
Tiyanas ... J. C. L.	July 3
Yokohama ... M. N. Y. K.	July 3
Delware ... P. & O.	July 3
Banri ... D. & Co.	July 3
Hailong ... D. L. Co.	July 6
Hinsang ... J. M. Co.	July 6
Kumeang ... J. M. Co.	July 6
Linan ... B. & S.	July 6
Kalyan ... P. & O.	July 13
Shinyo ... M. N. Y. K.	July 13
Burma ... O. S. K.	July 18
Aki ... M. N. Y. K.	July 21

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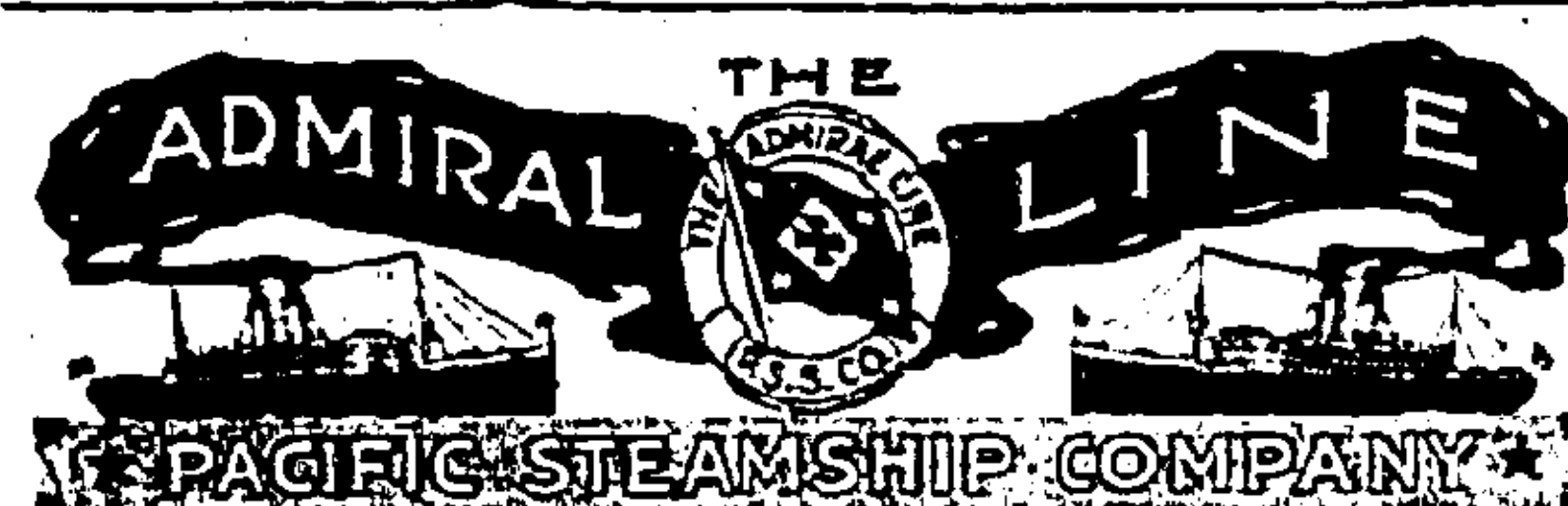
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"ENDICOTT" About July 19 "ELORIDGE" About July 19

"WHEATLAND" July 15 "ELTON" Aug. 10

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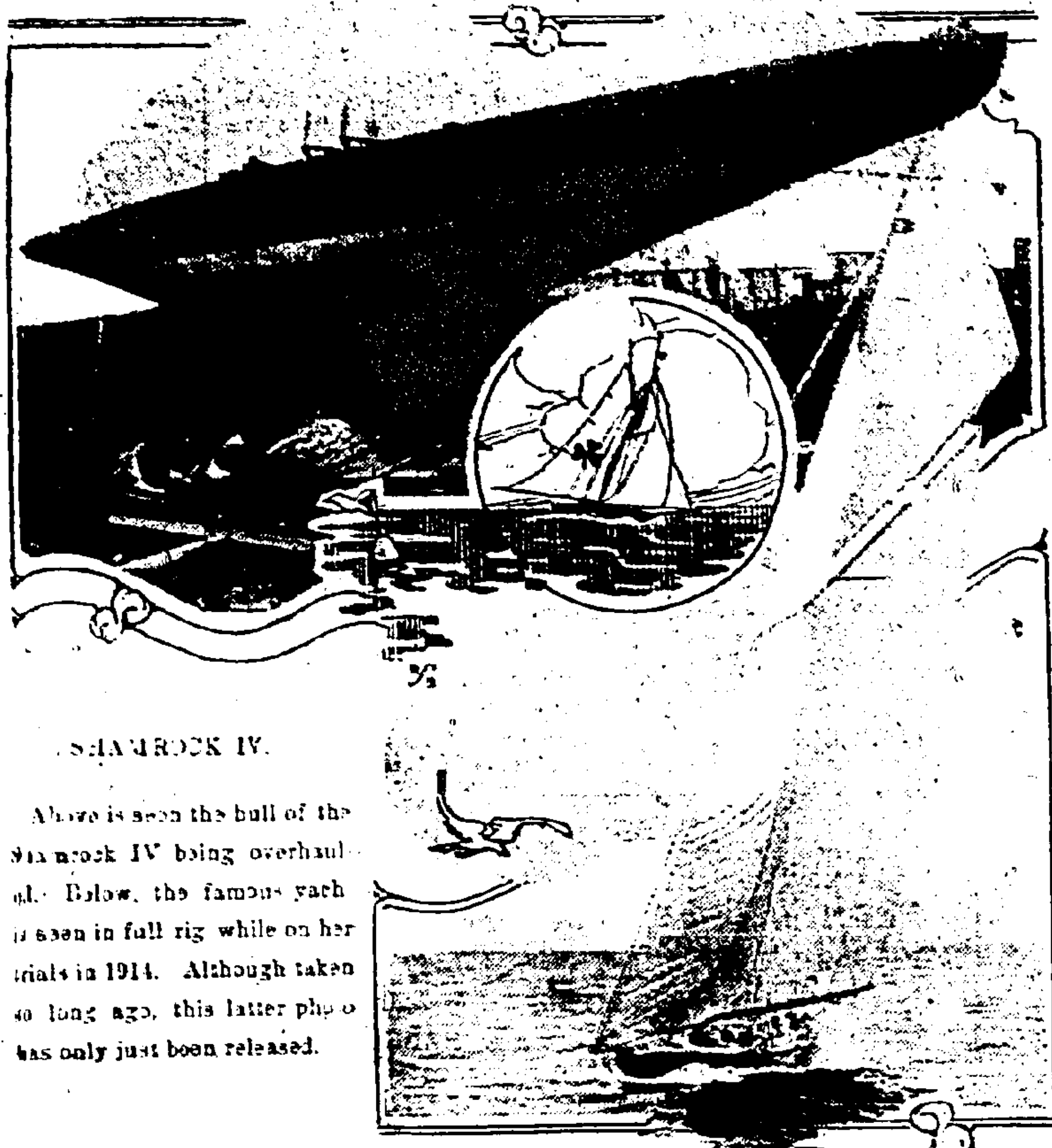
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians







**TO-DAY'S PICTURES.**



Above is seen the hull of the Six Arrow IV being overhauled. Below, the famous yacht is seen in full rig while on her trials in 1914. Although taken so long ago, this latter photo has only just been released.



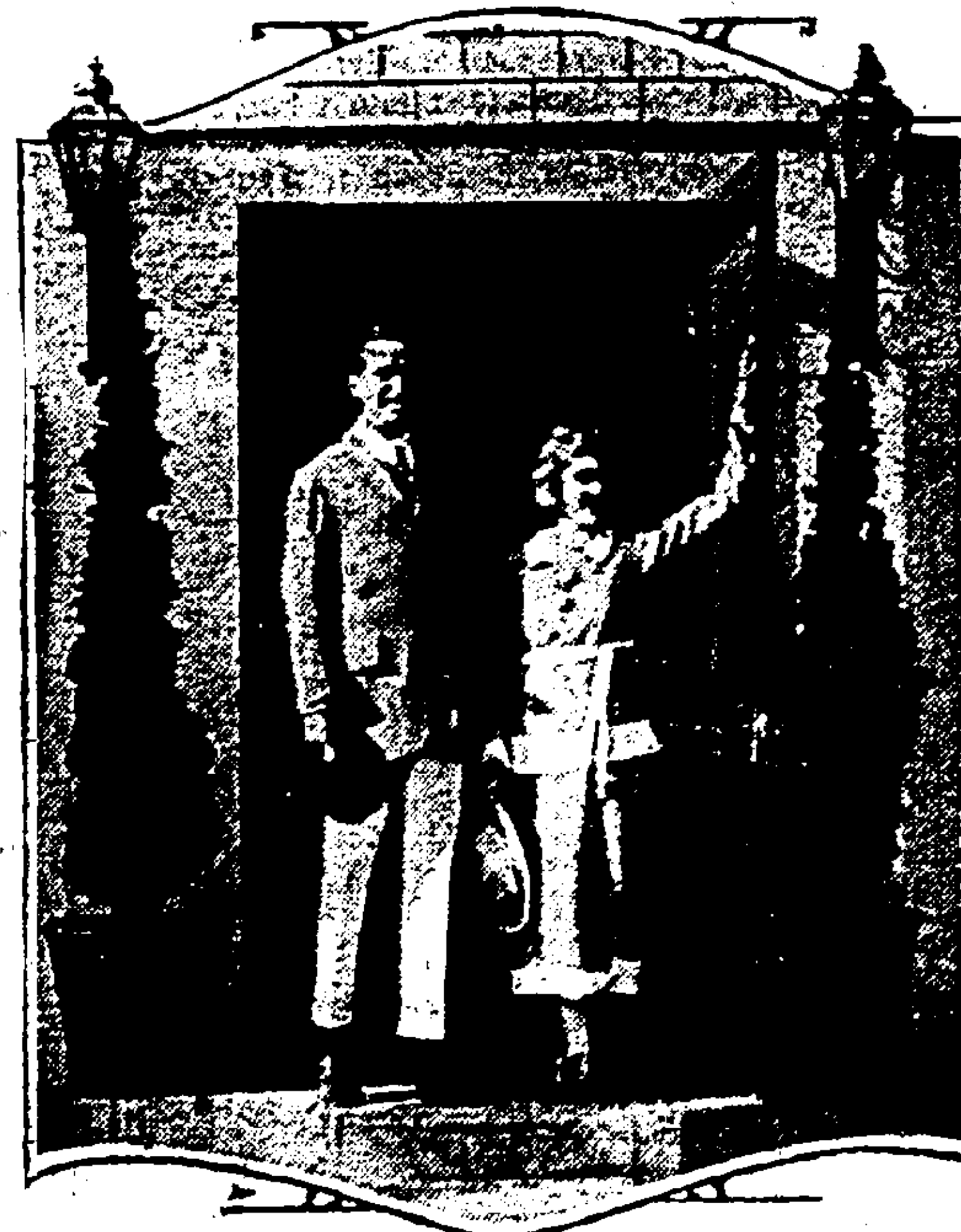
A street in the Belgian town where the Allied Premiers are shortly to meet. The arrow indicates the Grand Hotel Britannique, which was the headquarters of the Armistice Commission.



Above is seen the frigate Richmond, which belonged to the U.S. Navy 60 years ago, being burned on a beach for the value of her copper and brass.



MR. HERBERT SAMUEL,  
who has been appointed High  
Commissioner to Palestine.

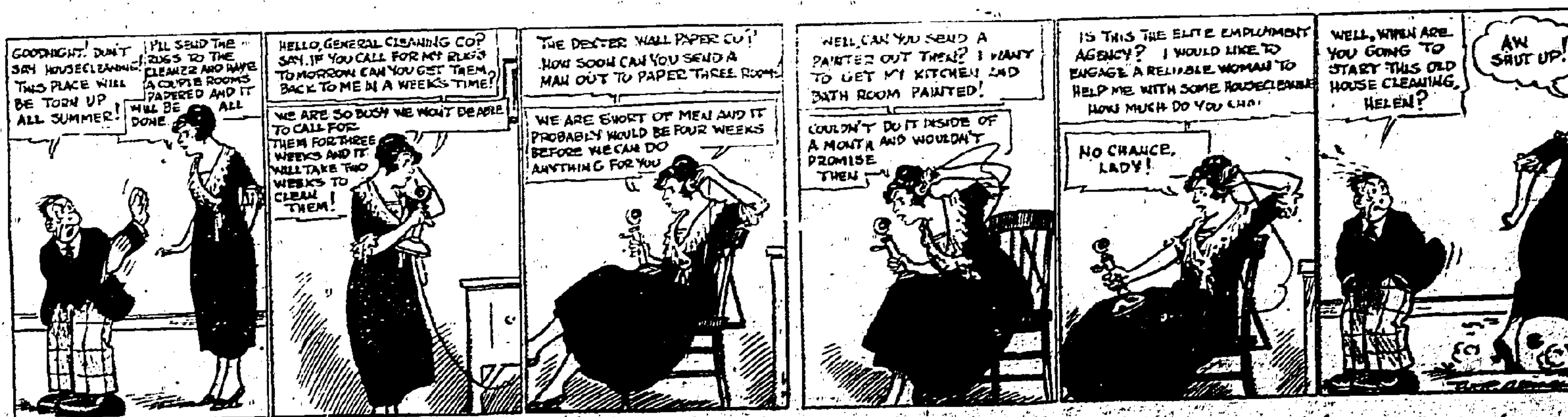


The latest photograph of Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford.

## DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

**If Tom Is Wise, He'll Say No More About It.**

BY ALLMAN



HELLO, GENERAL CLEANING CO?  
SAY, IF YOU CALL FOR MY RUBBIS  
TOMORROW CAN YOU GET THEM?  
BACK TO ME IN A WEEK'S TIME?

WE ARE SO BUSY WE WON'T DEAR  
TO CALL FOR  
THEM FOR THREE  
WEEKS AND IT  
WILL TAKE TWO  
WEEKS TO  
CLEAN  
THEM!

THE DEXTER WALL PAPER CO.  
HOW SOON CAN YOU SEND A  
MAN OUT TO PAPER THREE ROOM

WE ARE SHORT OF MEN AND IT PROBABLY WOULD BE FOUR WEEKS BEFORE WE CAN DO ANYTHING FOR YOU

WELL, CAN YOU SEND A  
PAINTER OUT THERE? I WANT  
TO GET MY KITCHEN AND  
BATH ROOM PAINTED.

COULDN'T DO IT INSIDE OF  
A MONTH AND WOULDN'T  
PROMISE  
THEN

IS THIS THE ELITE EMPLOYMENT  
AGENCY? I WOULD LIKE TO  
ENGAGE A RELIABLE WOMAN TO  
HELP ME WITH SOME HOUSECLEANING.

HOW MUCH DO YOU CHASE?

NO CHANCE, LADY!

WELL, WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO START THIS OLD HOUSE CLEANING.

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PRESIDENT WILSON.

SUGGESTED PRESIDENT OF  
PHILIPPINES UNIVERSITY.

A member of the board of the University of the Philippines, Senator Pedro Guevara, and one of the deans of that institution, Conrado Benitez of the college of liberal arts, are sponsoring the idea of offering the presidency of the highest institution of learning of the Philippines to President Woodrow Wilson, when his term of office in Washington expires. Dean Benitez states that if it is necessary to offer a salary of \$100,000 a year to President Wilson in order to make the position financially attractive to him he would be ready to use what influence he has to get the president. He also declared that Member Guevara of the board of regents had made the statement that he would be disposed to fix the salary of the university president at \$200,000, if President Wilson would accept the position. Dean Benitez declared, that he intended that he would take up the matter during the coming convention of the nationalists party.

In explaining why he favours the idea of getting President Wilson to guide the destinies of the University of the Philippines Dean Benitez said: "I have no doubt that if the position is offered to President Wilson,

humble as it may seem to be in comparison with the post of the highest executive of the greatest republic of the world, he will seriously consider it. Mr. Wilson is highly an idealist, and if it is explained to him that the Philippines is the meeting place of the cultures of the east and west and that the University of the Philippines is growing to be, and is with his able direction, is going to be instrumental in the realization of this, surely this appeal will be a powerful inducement to make him accept the position. At present practically all the countries of the east such as China, Japan, India, China and others are sending students in great numbers to our shores, knowing that here is a system of education that implants in the student the best that the east and west can give. The time is bound to come when the Philippines is going to become the centre where leaders of thought and action in the east will be trained and with President Wilson of the head of our university, this dream will be realized. Ex-President Taft is now of the professors of Yale in order to make a living. President Wilson will have to face the same problem when he steps out of the presidency and I do not see an incompatibility in his becoming president of the University of the Philippines in the same way as there is no incompatibility in Ex-President Taft's becoming a professor of Yale."

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Patuoha, Steamer Africa  
Cable 11, from Vladivostok.  
Rugby from Yokohama.  
3479, from Shanghai.  
Amoy, from Shanghai.  
Walker Brouner, Carlton Hotel, from Shanghai.  
Yung, from Shanghai.  
Kwongshing, from Amoy.  
Arthur Nelson, from Kobe.  
Lee Bros, from Kobe.  
Chongshong Wanyiekai, from Shanghai.  
Kwailangset, from Amoy.  
Winglungshong, from Shanghai.  
Kweicheong, Wingon Street, from Shanghai.  
Shiukai, 22 Stanton Street 1st Floor, from Amoy.

N. LUND,  
Act. Superintendent,  
Hongkong, June 24, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Bayan, Peake Hotel, from Colombo.  
Shesawisco, from New York.  
J. O. Britton, from New Bedford, Massachusetts.  
Killim, from Brockville, Ontario.  
Nempra, from Scerabaji.  
Motorhome, from New York.  
Frabgis, from London P. O.  
Frabgis, from Shanghai.

M. E. F. AIREY,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong, June 24, 1920.

EXTENSION BY BIG CITIES.

Surprise has been occasioned at Nottingham through the Ministry of Health's decision to refuse the city's application for the extension of the borough boundaries. An official communication states that the city's application cannot at present be acceded to. The Corporation's scheme was to include twenty-four townships and villages, and to increase the city's acreage to five times its present size. Sheffield, Leeds, and several other large cities have submitted schemes for far-reaching extensions, and the refusal of the Nottingham scheme may possibly indicate the Ministry's decision not to allow absorptions by corporate civic bodies of wide rural areas, some of which are quite removed from any likely building development in the early future.

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SANTAL  
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OF ALL BRANDS. Made in London.

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AGENTS.

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If so, you will be interested to know of "LACTOGEN," the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mother's Milk. Made from pure, rich, fresh milk by a special process which renders the proteins and milk fat identical with human milk in composition and digestibility.

If your baby is not thriving, try

**LACTOGEN**  
The Natural Milk Food

Inexpensive as a food for Mother's Milk. It increases the flow and improves the quality of the natural milk.

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Reserve Fund 1,000,000

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BRANCHES—

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Peking Singapore  
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HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum

C. L. SANDS,  
Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 12th December, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

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No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid up Capital \$2,000,000.00

Directors.

Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Li Koon Chun.

Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Moh Ching Sang.

Mr. Cheong Cheong, Mr. Wang Yiu Tung.

Mr. Chan Kiu Ming, Mr. Fung Ping Shan.

Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Ng Chang Lin.

Chief Manager.

Mr. Kan Tung Po.

Asst. Manager.

Mr. Li Tung Fung.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates—

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum

KAN TUNG PO,  
Chief Manager.

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Head Office, 6, Des Voeux Road, Central.

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DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.

SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates 2 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, respectively.

J. USING LY,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

PEAK-TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 mins.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 mins.

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 mins.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 mins.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 mins.

12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 mins.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 mins.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 mins.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 mins.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 mins.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 mins.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.

11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

KATRA CAR 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 mins.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 mins.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 mins.

12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 mins.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 mins.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 mins.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 mins.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 mins.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 mins.

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

(For Ladies) PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual Cycle, such as pain, delay, or excess, and for all disorders of the reproductive system. It is the most reliable and most effective of all remedies for these ailments. It is made from pure, rich, fresh milk by a special process which renders the proteins and milk fat identical with human milk in composition and digestibility.

All Chemists and Druggists will sell it. It is the most reliable and most effective of all remedies for these ailments. It is made from pure, rich, fresh milk by a special process which renders the proteins and milk fat identical with human milk in composition and digestibility.

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